

THE FEMININE PURSE.

SHALL OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS HAVE A FIXED ALLOWANCE?

What the Wives of the President and Our Senators and Judges Think About It—Mrs. Harrison Says It Makes Better Wives and Better Daughters—Mrs. Justice Field Says Money Is One of Woman's Rights—Mrs. Senator Manderson Illustrates Her Views by a Story—Mrs. Senator Spooner Wants the Bank Left Open and No Questions Asked.

The question as to how the money matters of the family shall be regulated is one that enters into not only the homes of our statesmen at Washington, but into every American household. Shall the wives and daughters of the United States have to call upon their husbands and fathers day after day for every cent they use, or should a fixed allowance be granted to them, and out of this they be expected to pay their personal expenses and those of the household? This is a subject upon which I have interviewed this week some of the most noted women of the country. I found that every woman that I called upon had a decided view upon the subject, and none less so than Mrs. Harrison, the wife of the President. I called upon her at the White House, and was ushered into the upper private corridor, which has served so long as the private sitting-room of the President's family. Mrs. Harrison said:

"So far as I am personally concerned, I have never given the matter serious thought. But I must say that I think every woman should be allowed some settled amount for her household as well as for her personal expenses. I believe such an arrangement is largely the secret of domestic happiness, and, though few men will agree with me in this, I think it would prove a more economical plan in the long run. Much domestic discord would thereby be avoided, and all members of the family would be happier. I think it is quite as important that the girls of the family should have an allowance as their mothers, and a certain amount should be given to them regularly for their spending as soon as they are old enough to realize the value of money. This is especially so in these days of reckless extravagance, when children are not educated as they were in former years to household work, and are thus left to the mercy of circumstances. How often do we see girls reared in luxury, compelled by loss of means and misfortune to earn their own living, only to find themselves totally untrained in all practical knowledge. Nothing so completely fits one for every emergency in life, whether it be for prosperity or adversity, as a good, solid education in the all-important comprehension of a just estimate of money, and how else can this be obtained except by careful training in that much neglected branch of home education?"

"So then," I asked, "you are decidedly in favor of the allowance theory?"

"Most emphatically I am," replied Mrs. Harrison, "but I think that in regard to the amount circumstances should always govern, though ninety-nine women out of every hundred will be all the better for the discipline, even if they incline to extravagance. Every wife thus treated would endeavor to prove herself worthy of the confidence reposed in her, and our homes would be all the happier for the system. After all," concluded Mrs. Harrison, "it will make very little difference what importance I or any one else places on the question, for more than half of those who read will never, perhaps, think of it again, and if they do they will go on just the same, holding their own views and carrying them out to suit their fancy. It all reminds me," she continued, "of the truth contained in the celebrated sermon once preached by some zealous saint to the fishes—

"The sermon just ended,
All quickly descended;
The pike went on stealing,
The eels went on eeling;
Much delighted were they,
But preferred the old way."

Mrs. Dimmick had listened with much interest to the conversation, having upon my entrance laid aside her book, "All Manner and Conditions of Men," and quietly remarked that the subject reminded her of an acquaintance, who, possessing a settled income of her own, was very punctilious in regard to even the smallest item of expenditure. As an example of this she went on to say that upon one occasion this lady visited the Post Office in company with her husband, and, having forgotten her purse, borrowed the desired two cents required for a stamp from him. Upon their return home she conscientiously paid the amount, to the no small amusement of the rest of the party present. "All the same," added Mrs. Dimmick, "it does not mean this as an example in opposition to the advantages to be derived from the fixed-allowance theory. On the contrary, I am thoroughly in sympathy with Mrs. Harrison's views, and believe that every one is the better and more careful for the possession of a regular allowance, no matter how limited it may be."

WHAT MRS. SUPREME JUSTICE FIELD THINKS.

Mrs. Justice Field thinks that without doubt every woman should be allowed a regular income, without which, she asserts, there can be no real domestic comfort. "I have never considered the subject but in one light," she observed. "It never occurred to me but that every wife enjoyed the same privileges as myself. Not having any children, I am not entitled to discuss that bearing of the question, but I am of the opinion that girls would be all the better for a little more practical education of this kind. In the first place, it teaches them self-reliance, and this is a sure foundation of character, either with a girl or boy. In these days when the question of the advancement of woman is so widely mooted, and women receive the same collegiate education as men, for what purpose is the additional knowledge, unless to enable them to compete favorably in all respects with the so-called 'Lords of Creation.' And if they possess the required knowledge, why should they not be trusted with the financial part of the household management? I cannot recall a single case within my knowledge in which the wife or daughters do not receive their regular stipend, and in every case the rule proves a success to both parties interested. Every woman succeeds to a natural pride in her ability to make both ends meet, and, whether she be married or single, she will invariably aim to live within her means as soon as she realizes that

there is a limit to her exchequer. On the other hand, she does not know where to draw the line, and is thus led into reckless extravagance."

MRS. CONGRESSMAN MORROW'S VIEWS.

Mrs. William W. Morrow, the wife of Representative Morrow, I found comfortably settled in her apartments at the Richmond. She said: "By all means, women should possess an annual allowance. When so much of the home comfort depends upon the mother and daughters, more especially the wife, how can she keep things running smoothly unless she knows just what she has to depend upon, and unless she be guided by a definite comprehension of the income allowed for household expenses? It is impossible for her to manage systematically or even acceptably."

"Some husbands and fathers like to hold the purse strings," Mrs. Morrow went on, "simply as a salve to their vanity. They do not intend to be mean; more often they are lavishly generous, but even in this they make a serious mistake, for every woman should be taught self-reliance. And this can never be obtained when they are compelled to call upon the head of the house for every little domestic or personal demand. There are a thousand and one expenses in a household that will escape a man's notice at the time. Yet when the bills fall due they will assume gigantic proportions in the general expenses, and must be carefully considered when the necessity arrives. Women are invariably influenced more or less by the trust imposed in them, and all besitate before asking for the continual little demands that are forever cropping up. Many are led into reckless extravagance by this lack of mutual confidence between husband and wife or parent and child. I believe that every little child should have his allowance and be kept within it. He will thus spend his pennies more carefully and will learn what money is worth."

MRS. SENATOR MANDERSON.

Mrs. Manderson, wife of the Senator from Nebraska, says that personally she has never found it necessary to request any regular allowance from her husband, as she and the Senator make up the family and as everything is left to her discretion. She thinks, however, that the importance of trusting a wife with a regular sum, according to the means of the individual, is too obvious to be considered for a moment. "In the first place," she said, "the very possession of means, no matter how limited, gives a woman a feeling of self-reliance and an ambition to prove herself worthy of the trust. I have never seen an exception to the rule, in that there is domestic comfort and harmony in families where the wife is not simply in name, but in deed, the honored helpmeet of her husband. Such confidence is, I think, the secret of true economy. Many years ago I was deeply interested in the bringing up of two girls, both cousins. The families of both were in well-to-do circumstances, but they had widely different systems. In the one case the parents lavished every luxury upon their daughter, and her slightest wish was gratified to the fullest extent. In the other case the child was taught from comparative infancy to appreciate the value of every penny and never to encourage waste in the smallest measure. A regular sum of money sufficient for the gratification of all reasonable childish wants was placed every week to her credit and a strict account required to be kept of every penny. She was taught to shop and consulted in the selecting of her own clothes. I often considered which was the better of the two systems and looked anxiously for the results. To-day these cousins are both grown and students at college. In the first instance the woman has reaped the results of her lack of early training in a helpless inability to manage for herself in the very simplest matters of practical importance. She at times actually wears herself out in the effort to decide the common questions of every-day occurrence. Her more fortunate cousin, on the contrary, enjoys the satisfaction of understanding thoroughly how to manage her affairs in any and every emergency. I think, in fact," concluded Mrs. Manderson, "every one is happier for having been carefully taught the importance of attention in money matters, and you may say that I approve most emphatically of giving young women an opportunity to test their talents in a practical manner."

THE OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S WIFE.

Mrs. Attorney General Miller said: "I consider the question one of vital importance. It is not only a domestic, but it is also a national issue. To realize its full significance one has but to take an example of a young girl fresh from the carelessness of school life, without the least practical knowledge, and all unacquainted with the problem of how to make both ends meet. Plunge such a girl suddenly into the whirl of fashionable life with its thousand and one demands upon a generous father's purse. Then marry her off-hand to some ambitious business man possessing a comparatively moderate income, and see what a sad thing she will make of domestic matters, and in doing so how easily she will ruin her conjugal happiness."

"I believe," Mrs. Miller went on, "that more than half of our unhappy marriages are the direct result of this neglect, and the sooner husbands and fathers seriously consider the importance of granting a definite allowance to their wives and children the sooner will a reform be brought about in the extravagances of the present age. I believe every girl should be trained from the time she enters her teens to understand the value of money, no matter how wealthy her parents may be. If they possess large means there is all the more reason for this branch of education, and if they must make their own living, why not prepare the boy or girl for the proper accomplishment of his or her destiny."

"A girl should be early trained," continued Mrs. Miller, "in all matters relating to domestic economy. Mothers should take their daughters shopping with them and initiate them into the selecting their own clothing. They should teach them to know the true value of the various kinds of cloth and its comparative worth and quality. Let your young girl realize from the first that her garments do not grow upon a bush for the pleasure of plucking, but must be paid for in hard-earned cash. Then place in her hands a certain amount, according to her requirements, varied, of course, by the means at command, and let her learn by experience the proper disposal of the money. There is not one girl in a hundred who will not be guided by the mother's advice in the matter, and the all-important lesson of self-reliance thus learned will be strengthened and grow as the years flow on."

SCHOOL BOYS' ALLOWANCES.

"In my opinion," continued Mrs. Miller, "a young girl should not be allowed too handsome an income or one requiring no forethought or

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LOCAL STOCKS ARE DULL.

ELECTRIC LIGHT THE ONLY FEATURE OF INTEREST.

Overshadowing by Its Brilliance All the Others—Advancing 7 Points Over Sales a Week Ago—Free Buying Carries It Rapidly Up to 140.

Had it not been for Electric Light stock the past week on our local board would have been "stale, flat, and unprofitable," as the major part of the transactions are represented in this stock, the total sales representing 180 shares, running from 135 1/2 at the opening Monday to 137 1/2 on Friday, with a bid of 140 on yesterday and no stock in sight under 143. It appears that the gentleman who began to sell out at 143 two weeks ago has disposed of all his stock and the friends of the company have now rallied to its support, and, coupled with a considerable amount of buying by parties not in interest, the loss is being rapidly regained and it is expected confidently by its friends that the stock is now on the road to \$200, at which price, based on present dividends, it would be a 4 per cent. return, though its friends claim that it can as readily pay a dividend of 10 per cent. as it does now one of 8. It should be remembered, however, that its friends made the statement some months ago, when the price was 100, that it would reach 200, but at 175 it grew unsteady, and finally took a very decided tumble, touching bottom at 125, since which it has reacted to yesterday's final figure of 143. Its friends, it is pointed out, had again may not but it is a point in its favor that right in the face of a tight money market it should recover lost ground so rapidly.

So little interest attaches to the balance of the list that they need not pass under our notice. Four lots of Eckington, aggregating 25 shares, sold at 60, while 30 Georgetown and Tennantown only brought 43, followed by a sale of 10 shares at 50. One sale of 25 Gas at 43 marks a drop of 50 cents over previous sales. For 10 Arlington Insurance 175 was paid, a loss of 5 over last sale; 40 Columbia Fire brought 16, and 100 Columbia Title was let go at 11, this stock showing a steady decline during the past several months. Washington Loan and Trust and American Security were entirely neglected, two small sales of the latter at 63 1/2 and 64 1/2 being the only ones noted in the class. Even our old friend Graphophone participated in the general dullness, 20 shares selling at 124 and 100 bringing but 12, with an offer to take several hundred more at the latter figure. In bonds but \$1,000 Light Infantry 2 1/2 at 97 1/2 and \$50 U. S. 4 1/2 at 114 1/2 are noted.

With the close of the month of November, at all times one of special local stringency in money affairs, the market for an investor for an improvement and some ease, though it is hardly to be expected that any great change will come during the balance of the year. In general terms it is stated that the market has been a bit better, the irregular process of recovery, and there has been improvement, both as to confidence and prices, but it has not been the staunch recovery that appears at an advanced stage of convalescence. Confidence has found a good basis in the conviction that prices as a rule have touched bottom and that we have seen the worst phase of monetary stringency both in this country and abroad. At the same time a good balance in bank is one of the most desirable things to have for use whenever a weak spot like the recent drop in Electric Light comes to take advantage of.

Notes and Comments.

On Monday night last the "bulls" and "bears" of the Washington Stock Exchange met around the hospitable board of mine host Feltor, of Welcker's Hotel, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of its existence and to "renew the assurances of their distinguished consideration" for one another. The affair was entirely informal and it was understood that speechmaking was not to be expected, but after an elaborate menu had been thoroughly discussed and the cigars handed around it was found that there was still some "margin" of the evening left and a "call" was made on various members for "pointers" on the "market." Although "no time" had been allowed for previous preparation and a number thereof, the "show" side, the speakers were prompt and in a generally happy vein. The sentiments given, like the responses, were entirely impromptu and were a departure from the conventional style of toasts usually given out on such occasions. As, for instance, a gentleman recently returned from abroad spoke of "My Trip to Europe and What I Told the Governors of the Bank of England, while another whose experience had varied, replied that "the Chief in Connection with Banking." An ex-member of the board of governors of the Exchange told of "The Trials of a Governing Committee; or, How I Run Things," and another who had but recently been successful in the contest spoke feelingly of "What I Know About Electric Light Elections." To the sentiment, "Are You Insured?" "If Not, Why Not?" a member whose connections in that line are extensive produced a startling array of facts and figures, and was allowed leave to print. "Why I Am a Superintendant" was cordially responded to by a gentleman whose experience in that line has been extensive and successful. The subject of "Farming and Finance" was exhaustively stated by a representative jointly of those interests, and "The Press in the Recent Financial Crisis, or, How to Keep Posted" brought out a brilliant coruscation of editorial eloquence from a representative of the fourth estate. To the final sentiment, "That I Know About Graphophone," the speaker rose as one man to reply, and it was decided to drink to it standing and in silence. At a seasonable hour the party broke up, with expressions of satisfaction at the success of the reunion.

Our excellent and respected neighbor, the Post, tried its editorial hand at something in the financial line last Sunday, publishing an editorial informing the public that there was a bear on the local stock board that was particularly interested in depressing the stock of the Electric Light Company. This knowledge seemed to greatly grieve the philanthropic spirit of our excellent neighbor, and he proceeded to publish a largely deficient list in facts and figures, was abundant in advice and suggestions for the guidance of those parties who had given their brokers orders to sell their holdings. The parties for whom the advice was intended did not, however, seem to be affected by it, but continued to dispose of their stock through the week as opportunity offered, no doubt to their own satisfaction and possibly also to those who purchased it, as the closing prices show a profit to those who bought early in the week.

From a recent financial letter of Henry Clews, of New York, I have made the following encouraging extracts:

"The shrinkage in stocks and bonds during the past several months, culminating when the Barings' embarrassment was first made known on this side, cannot amount to less than \$100,000,000, in my opinion. This lessened valuation of securities will need less money to carry them, and is a favorable feature to be taken in connection with the money market. A large part of

the money that has come into the street during the past week for the purchase of stocks for cash represents, beyond doubt, funds that have been looked up for the purpose of being ready to buy for cash on a panic market. I am clearly of the opinion that stocks will not sell as low as they did early last week for a very prolonged period, as certainly no disaster in the way of failures is likely to strike the market such a blow as did the announcement of the Barings' embarrassment, and, as the huge business of that firm has now gone into liquidation, no further shock is likely to come from that quarter to our stock market. The immense aggregate of stocks sold for cash during the past two weeks is sufficient evidence that the previous absence from Wall Street, known as the outside public, are now back again.

"Some weeks since I took occasion to say that the stock market would not turn for the better nor would it be desirable to be a buyer of stocks until old-time capitalists were seen going out of brokers' offices with bundles under their arms to safe deposit vaults. This sight has recently been of very frequent occurrence. As Wall-street brokers and operators have liquidated in the aggregate at least \$40,000,000 in their time and call loans with banks and trust companies—especially as many of these parties have failed and for the time gone out of business, and their holdings of stocks and bonds gone into the possession of capitalists who do not need to borrow thereon—it will soon be difficult on the part of money lenders to find borrowers for large amounts on time among the brokers at 6 per cent. Competition has been for some time past with borrowers. It will soon be on the side of lenders."

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BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF RUBINSTEIN.

Translated by Aline Delano. There is a fascination about this little book that no one who opens it can escape. It is filled with the strong personality of the great Russian master of music. Its pages glow with his intense enthusiasm, his nervous impatience of genius. It is simple, frays the strongly marked character of the artist and the man. There isn't a tiresome page in it. The reader is carried along with ever keen interest through the wonderful incidents of Rubinstein's career, which has contained much that is romantic in a high degree. His experiences as a child, when he gave concerts throughout Europe and played before emperors and princes, are told with charming candor. The hardships of his early manhood he tells of without bitterness. His poverty and privations did not sour him. He was filled with too great enthusiasm and love for his art to feel what he suffered in its behalf. The autobiography has a special value for the inner glimpse which it affords of Russian life, character, and institutions. Rubinstein's judgment on the musical attainments of the different nations will be read with interest. "I believe that Germany," he says, "stands to-day at the head of the musical world, and this in spite of the fact that she is eaten up with pride on her patriotism, her pietism, and sense of superiority to all other countries. Of the German people at least 50 per cent. understand music, of the French not more than 10, while among the English—the least musical of people—not more than 2 per cent. can be found who have any knowledge of music. Even the Americans have a higher appreciation of music than the English." His American tour gave Rubinstein his first real financial prosperity, but the slavery to the managers, the wearisome tours, disgusted him with America and he resolved never to return.

The December number of the Forum contains an article on "The Government of American Cities," by Andrew D. White, wherein he shows that the weakest point of American government is in the management of municipal affairs; Jules Simon, of the French Senate, contributes an article on "The Stability of the French Republic"; President Eliot, of Harvard, writes of "Family Stocks in a Democracy"—an essay in which he maintains that democratic society is more favorable for the founding and maintenance of sturdy and enduring families than aristocratic society. President W. A. Martin, of the Royal Tung Weng College, China, writes about the supposed danger of China's competition with Western nations. Representative Springer publishes results of the census, some of which have not before been made public, showing the ratio of the increase in population in cities and in rural districts in several parts of the country. Another notable article is on "The Humanities," and is from the pen of Maj. J. W. Powell, of the Geological Survey.

The December Arena celebrated the opening of its third volume by appearing in a handsome new cover of pearl-gray background, printed in deep blue and silver. The table of contents will delight intelligent readers. The frontispiece is a fine portrait of Count Tolstoi made from a photograph. The opening paper is on "The Christian Doctrine of Non-Resistance," and embodies the views of Count Tolstoi and Rev. Adin Ballou as set forth in an extensive correspondence. It is a paper of great interest, and probably shows the real attitude of Count Tolstoi on this question more clearly and forcibly than anything else he has written. Rev. Minot J. Savage contributes a delightful paper entitled "Then and Now." Professor N. S. Shaler appears in a strong paper on "The Nature of the Negro." A. C. Wheeler writes in a brilliant critical paper of the late Dion Boucicault. President E. B. Andrews, of Brown University, writes ably on "Patriotism and the Public Schools." Among the other contributors are Gen. Marcus J. Wright, Mabel Hayden, T. T. Tertute, and Victor Yarras.

"A Woman's Trip to Alaska" is the title of a volume of travels which the Cassell Publishing Company will issue in a few days. The woman who made the trip is Mrs. Septima M. Collie, the wife of Gen. C. H. T. Collie, of New York. Gen. W. T. Sherman, who knows the greater part of the country described, was allowed by Mrs. Collie to read the proof sheets of her book, and he is most enthusiastic in his praise of its accuracy and the agreeable manner in which it is written. He declares it to be one of the most interesting and fascinating volumes he has ever read.

The Cassell Publishing Company announce the publication of "The Shadow of Roger Laroque," by M. Jules Mary. It was from this story that the thrilling drama of "Roger Le Honte," in which Mr. William Terriss starred through this country, was taken. It is said to be one of the most remarkable novels of the day.

The J. G. Cupples Company, of Boston, will soon issue a very dainty holiday book entitled "Auntie's Elfin Land." It is a collection of fairy stories, or rather the combined histories of three children who had most strange adventures in the land of "the little folk." They are written by Mrs. Maria Hildreth Parker, and are illustrated by Hermann D. Murphy.

VERY LIVELY VOTING.

FRIENDS OF POPULAR YOUNG PEOPLE FILING IN THE BALLOTS.

A Young Lady Who Was at the Bottom of the List Last Week Jumps Suddenly to the Top—How the Candidates Stand.

Two new candidates have come forward the past week to claim the proud distinction of being the most popular boy or girl in Washington, but votes have been piling up for the old candidates at an extraordinary rate. They have literally come pouring in by the thousand, and if the interest continues to increase at the present rate, the contest toward the close will be far more spirited than that for THE HERALD's free vacation trip to Europe for the most popular school teacher.

The great interest which the public takes in settling the question THE HERALD propounded is no doubt largely due to the fact that the children are concerned in it. In Europe they say the children are of first consideration in American households, and their fathers last. While this may not be exactly true, it is certain whatever interest or affects the children is sure to be forced on the attention and enlist the sympathy of their elders sooner or later. The children have all heard about THE HERALD's question and of the beautiful and valuable prizes to be awarded when the public answers it, and they are stirring things up at a great rate.

A notable feature of the balloting the past week was the manner in which the devoted friends and admirers of little Miss Madge Gilbert rallied to the support of their favorite candidate. Last week her name was at the bottom of the list of candidates, but the ballots have come in for her at such a rate that now her name leads all the rest. It was a big jump. Miss Madge Gilbert is the daughter of Hon. B. F. Gilbert, of Takoma Park.

Following is a complete list of the popular boys and girls and their standing, according to the number of votes received up to last night:

1. Madge Gilbert, Takoma Park.
2. Helen Seufferle, 908 S street northwest.
3. Edith W. Hough, 245 N. Capitol street.
4. Edward E. Darby, 1245 Twenty-ninth street northwest.
5. George L. Dietz, 239 New Jersey avenue northwest.
6. Lucile Colby, 1327 F street northwest.
7. Fannie Rudderforth, 815 First street northwest.
8. Clarence E. Frey, 3010 P street northwest.
9. Maria Pushaw, 1814 Vermont avenue.
10. Edward Fisher McKnew, 2424 Fourteenth street northwest.
11. Irene R. Walkach, 129 Indiana avenue northwest.
12. Benjamin Harrison McKee, Executive Mansion.
13. Garnett L. Hobbs, 808 K street northwest.
14. Herbert H. Doyle, 3016 O street northwest.
15. Clarence L. Park, 715 S street northwest.
16. Clement T. Keyworth, 1307 H street northwest.
17. Katharine May Brooks, 2304 Fourteenth street northwest.
18. Welhelmina LaHayne, 1117 B street southeast.
19. R. Golden Donaldson, 209 Thirteenth street southwest.
20. Walter Foster, 942 S street northwest.
21. Teresa Belle Kondrup, 1001 New Hampshire avenue.
22. Willis M. Baum, 712 B street southwest.
23. Katie E. Gaskins, 1205 Twenty-eighth street northwest.
24. John C. McCubben, 938 S street northwest.
25. Don Allen, 1305 Q street northwest.
26. Hattie Clarke Baker, 1819 K street northwest.
27. Richard Drum Whit, 1336 I street northwest.
28. Irene L. Moore, 434 G street southwest.
29. Hattie Morrow, 418 Eighth street southwest.
30. William Charles Hammett, 804 Twentieth street northwest.
31. Nannie L. Armbruster, 2617 K street northwest.
32. Henry Sherwood, 1017 E. Capitol street.
33. Lizzie Van Vleet, 407 Fourth street northwest.
34. Charles E. Williams, 311 D street northwest.
35. George W. Vierbuchen, 340 Eighth street northeast.
36. Frank Ghiselli, 1736 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
37. Charles F. Sterne, 311 D street northwest.
38. Willie B. Caperton, 1804 G street northwest.
39. E. M. Hall, 3241 Ninth street southeast.
40. Frank Davis, 164 N street northwest.
41. Ada Dermody, 817 F street northwest.
42. Richard J. Riggins, 445 Q street northwest.
43. Etel Wyckoff, 903 Massachusetts avenue northwest.
44. James Joseph Winchester, 2013 G street northwest.
45. Frank Ivy Howe, 1701 I street northwest.
46. Frances T. Towers, 1341 Fourteenth street northwest.
47. John Naylor Swartzell, 1107 N street northwest.
48. Samuel Shellabarger, Jr., 812 Seventeenth street northwest.
49. Charles E. Marsh, 909 Massachusetts avenue northwest.
50. Nellie T. Breuninger, 724 Thirteenth street northwest.
51. William Henry Hamilton, 613 South Carolina avenue southeast.
52. George H. League, 724 Thirteenth street northwest.
53. John Graham, 823 Thirteenth street northwest.

He Didn't Forget It.

From the Sheffield Telegraph.

A wife recently gave her husband a sealed letter, begging him not to open it till he got to his place of business. When he did so he read:

"I am forced to tell you something that I know will trouble you, but it is my duty to do so. I am determined you shall know, let the result be what it may. I have known for a week that it was coming, but kept it to myself until to-day, when it has reached a crisis, and I cannot keep it any longer. You must not censure me too harshly, for you must read the results as well as myself. I do hope it won't crush you."

By this time the cold perspiration stood on his forehead with the fear of some terrible unknown calamity. He turned the paper, his hair slowly rising, and read:

"The coal is all used up! Please call and ask for some to be sent this afternoon. I thought by this method you would not forget it." He didn't.

Just a Small Bottle.

From the Evening World.

Never in the world order more than a pint of champagne when with a lady. If you don't know the lady intimately you are assuming that she wants to get dizzy if you order a quart, and if you know her tastes you assuredly do not wish to recognize her thirst when it is a wholesome one. It is very rare that two people can possibly drink a quart of any sort of wine and enjoy it. If a quart of wine is necessary, then by all means divide it into a pint of claret and let the champagne follow it. When you see a young man order a big fillet of beef covered with mushrooms, stewed potatoes, and a large bottle of champagne, set him down at once for a new figure in town or something very fresh in the way of home product. Eating is a fine art to which even the divine passion is subsidiary.